

### **Amendments to the Specification**

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 2, line 21, with the following paragraph:

SO<sub>3</sub> is also produced in selective catalytic reduction (SCR) (catalyst) installations by the oxidation of SO<sub>2</sub> and often exceeds the optimal 15 to 20 ppm optimal concentrations. The catalyst blends typically used in the SCR to reduce NO<sub>x</sub> to N<sub>2</sub> (in the presence of ammonia) also oxidize SO<sub>2</sub> to SO<sub>3</sub>. The rate of this reaction is strongly temperature dependent and, at higher temperatures, can convert more than 1 percent of SO<sub>2</sub> to SO<sub>3</sub>. High sulfur U.S. coal generates anywhere from 2,000 to 3,000 ppm of SO<sub>2</sub> in the boiler, and therefore can result in 20 to 30 ppm of SO<sub>3</sub> out of the SCR. The problem is that as much as 50 percent, or 10 to 15 ppm, of the SO<sub>3</sub> coming out of the SCR will make it past the scrubber and out of the stack. At about 8 to 10 ppm, depending upon the particulate concentration, SO<sub>3</sub> becomes visible as a blue plume.